eration and begged that this stage of the negotiations should not be published. The Russians refused to allow this, and left Brest-Litovsk."

Amused by German Terms.

The Russian delegation, upon its re-turn from Brest-Litovak Tuesday laid before the Council of Commissioners at Tetrograd Germany's demands, which caused amazement and the declaration caused amazement and the declaration that the Council was not favorable to acceptance. An elaboration of the German position in letters and statements which followed the general statement of terms showed that the Germans hold that Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and Esthonia already have defined their position upon the peace terms proposed, and insisted that they shall not vote again.

The Germans also explained, through Gen. Hoffman, that Germany cannot evacuate Riga, Libau and other occupied points until certain that all Russi ons peace, for otherwise Ger-s enemies might assist Ukraine or many's enemies might assist Ukraine or other disaffected sections in opposition

disaffected sections in a Central Powers, itman Pavlovitch, a non-Bolshevik ser of the Russian delegation to Litovsk, according to an Exchange graph despatch from Petrograd, that the German attitude in regard that the German attitude in the Vossische George Barnhard in the Vossische Brest-Litovsk, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd, says that the German attitude in regard to the freeing of occupied Russian terri-tories depends entirely on the relation-ship of the Bolshevik Government with the Ukraine and the Cossacks. He adds that if the Entente Allies refuse to to the freeling of occupied Russian territories depends entirely on the relationship of the Bolshevik Government with
the Ukraine and the Cossacks. He adds
that if the Entente Allies refuse to
negotiate a general peace Germany will
not consider her declarations to the
Bolsheviki binding.

Togen British supremacy
and arbitration tribunals."

George Barnhard in the Vossische
Zeitung describes the negotiations as a
Trojan horse. "The Germans," he says,
"are not given any guarantees that it
will be possible to continue the struggle
against England, yet have to fulfil the
most enormous task ever set before Europe, the liberation of the Continent

Economic Union Planned.

Germany's fundamental war aims, M. Paylovitch added, is to create an economic union stretching from Hamburg to the Persian Guif, giving Turkey and Bulgaria, with certain restrictions, the same position as that occupied by Australia and Canada in their economic relations. Bulgaria, Walland Bulgaria, with certain restrictions, the same position as that occupied by Australia and Canada in their economic relations. ations with Great Britain

The representatives of Bulgaria and Turkey, the Russian delegate said, are ost obstinate regarding concessions as

M. Paviovitch thinks that Germany ainly will demand the evacuation of opotamia, Arabia and Palestine for reach territory, and, if the successes the territory, and, if the successes the territory and the territory that the continue is will demand the return of Tripoli.

The Associated Press, in a despatch egation to Brest-Litovsk, reported to the Council of Soldiers' and Workman's Delegates that the German terms were un-acceptable in their present form and "have not been discussed."

Tenton Terms Summarised. The German terms were in substance as follows:

Articles I and II treat with the ending of a state of war, evacuation of occu-pied territory and exceptions to the latter provision in the cases of Poland, Lathuania, Courland, &c.

Article III-Treaties and agreforce before the war are to become effective if not directly in conflict with changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself, within three months after the signing of the peace treaty, to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again

IV-Each of the contracting rties will not discriminate against the bjects, merchant ships or goods of the her parties.
Article V—The parties agree that with

the conclusion of peace economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations there may be limitations upon trade, but the reguan organisation shall be effected by mixed opmissions to be formed as soon

Article VI-Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-\$604, which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord Pormer Army Officers Form Union

Favored Nation Clause.

one another during at least twenty years the rights of the most favored nation in questions of commerce and navigation. (This clause is apparently that caried a German wireless message received London and sent by cable on Decem-

Article VIII-Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Dan-ube be intrusted to a European Danube commission with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black Sea. Above Brails the ad-ministration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article IX—Military laws limiting the rivate rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are

Article X-The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expendi-tures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requi-

Article XI—Each party is to pay for ing the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of other parties, in particular their diplomatic ing their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commis-

Exchange of War Prisoners.

Article XII—Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatri-ated. The exchange of other prisoners is be made as soon as possible, the time

Article XIII-Civilian subjects in terned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to

Article XIV-Russian subjects of Ger man descent, particularly German col-onists, may within ten years emigrate

te Germany, with the right to liquidate transfer their property.

Article XV—Merchantmen of any of

the contracting parties which were in ports of any other party at the begin-ning of the war and also vessels taken as prizes which have noe yet been adjudged, are to be returned, or if that be impossible, to be paid for. relations are to be resumed as soon

Article XVI-Diplomatic and consular

RUPTURE IS BELIEVED.

British Think Bolshevik Regime May Not Betray Russia. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Stx.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved Longon, Jan. 2.—The British Foreign Office announced to-day that it is not informed as to the reliability of re-ports that the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off, but the authorities seem disposed to believe the despatches on the subject subinntially correct.

Particular stress reems laid by the Foreign Office on the effort to give the mpression that the British Government s convinced of the sincerity of the present Russian regime and believes it unwilling to betray Russia into German hands, but it is equally convinced that it is incapable of effective action to-

Russia clearly saw in the German demands upon the provinces a thinly velled scheme which would be certain to result in the establishing of German domination in important parts of Russianian and Company of the company of t sia's territory, permitting ultimate Ger-man domination of the economic and social life of practically all the former

BERLIN DEBATES PEACE. Disagrees on Accepting

Terms Russia Proposes Special Cable Despatch to Tun Str. Coppright, 1918; all rights reserved.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—The Berlin papers in the reviews of the year 1917 emphasize the possibility of peace with Russia. The Lohal Anseiger says:
"Russia's stand is not acceptable and cannot be maintained. Courland, Lithuania and Livonia clearly have declared their intention of seconding from Russia. their intention of seceding from Russia.
The Russians therefore must evacuate such portions of these provinces as they hold, even during the period when the

rope, the liberation of the Continent from British supremacy.

"We cannot make political plans for the future. Our position is uncertain. We have not strength sufficient to oppose British influence. We get a Greek gift, promising us a splendid present, but gambling away a brilliant future, just as we are ready to pluck the fruits of vic-

tory."
The conflict in the German pres Pan-Germanism appears to be less vio-lent. Apparently under Government instructions little criticism is heard of the negotiations with Russia. The Liberals warn the Government to accept the Rus-sian terms and avoid creating a Russian Alsace-Lorraine in the east, thereby stimulating other wars. The Vossische

Esitung says:
"Don't accept these promises. Don't forget they are not equivalent to the mere possibility of again trading with Russia, through which we will be able to resist England's blockade for years. We Russia. But we must have a free hand to deal England a death blow, freeing Europe from Britain. This is our historical duty. There is none other at the

CIVIL WAR ON DON FRONT Kaledin Has Organised Corps of More Than 20,000 Men.

pecial Cable Desputch to THE SUN from the London Times.

Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved. PETROGRAD, Jan. 2 .- Civil war is being prosecuted with great activity on the Don front. The Cossacks have mobilised the population of the whole vailey, men and women. Youths under 20 and all women will be employed in maintaining the transport system and in other duties behind the firing line. The mobilisation is said to have been effected in twenty-

Thousands of officers who formerly were in the regular army are said to be flocking to the standard of Gen. Kaledin. having found the conditions of life im posed upon them under the Belshevik regime intolerable. The Cossack General stated to have organized a corns of 20,000 men of commissioned runk

be limitations upon trade, but the regin as to imports are not to be of a lations as to imports and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be of duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the interchange of goods levied. For the interchange of goods levied. ern Russia has decreased

RUSS TEACHERS STRIKE.

of Street Cleaners. PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.—The teachers in teachers have also gone on strike for the centres to which the coal would be consame reason. Only thirty-one of the 4,000 signed. working in universities are unaffected. Former army officers in Petrograd have organized a union and are accepting work as baggage handlers and street cleaners. Unemployed educated men, especially lawyers' clerks and former ofcleaners. ficials, are also organizing a union and will offer their services as laborers.

BLACK SEA REPUBLIC. onlition Cabinet Is Formed After

Secession From Russin. PETROGRAD, Jan. 1 (delayed) .-- A new republic has been set up in the Black Sea territory, with Novorossysk as the

apital. A coalition Cabinet, including constitutional Democrats, has been Delegates from Ukraine to the Con

atituent Assembly will arrive in Petro-grad to-morrow. No effort was made to open the assembly to-day.

Tchernomorsk, or the Black Sea Ter-ritory, is a district of Transcaucasia consisting of a long, narrow strip on the coast of the Black Sea and on the west slope of the Caucasus.

CONSULTS WITH KAISER. Kuchimann Also Confers With So-

cialist Leaders on Peace. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Sec-retary, returned to Brest-Litvoak yesterday after a consultation with Emperor

William. Dr. von Kuehlmann while in Berlin also had a conference with the Socialist leaders, Hugo Haase, Philipp Schelde-mann and Fredrich Ebert, who expressed the dissatisfaction of the Social-Russian territory now occupied by the Germans.

ONLY SCRAPS OF PAPER. German Editors Admit Offers to

Russia Are Not Binding. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- Extracts from many of the leading German papers re-ceived here by cable to-day contain boass that the peace formula given the Russians by Kuehlmann and Czernin mean nothing and have no binding force upon Germany. They agree that Germany never will give up certain of the lands she has conquered, but some of the editors suggest that what cannot be appropriated by violance may be taken. appropriated by violence may be taken by agreement

Sneering references are made to the "democratic peace" demanded by Russian delegates with the explanation that the German delegates have used the term only in a polite form.

Stops Work on Russ Contracts. Beinggrout, Conn., Jan. 2.—The colits failure to keep its part of contracts it is incapable of effective action toward maintaining Russian honor and
military strength.

Its lattice to keep its part of contracts railroad improvements. The bill already of the allied armies at Salonica, arrived for war supplies caused the discharge railroad improvements. The bill already of the allied armies at Salonica, arrived drafted will represent the ideas of Mr. Arms and Ammunition Company. Ridles are called for in the conmilitary strength.

In the newly appointed commander railroad improvements. The bill already of the allied armies at Salonica, arrived drafted will represent the ideas of Mr. Arms and Ammunition Company. Ridles are called for in the conmilitary strength. All advice, afficial and unofficial, au-

FULL RIGHT OF WAY

Made Subordinate to Moving of Fuel.

WATER SHORTAGE HURTS

A Number of Railroads Badly Crippled by Inability to Raise Steam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Administration worked rapidly to-day in its efforts to solve the coal problem. An order was issued giving solid coal trains the right of way over other freight. The roads were directed to give preference to all coal shipments wherever practicable and to send the fuel forward over the

most direct lines. The proposal to use troops in relieving the situation was made, but no action was taken on that. Big armies of laborers loaned by cities and corporations already are working unloading coal at congested terminals. Locomotives from the West and South, where conditions are not so serious, are to be brought to the East to add to the available motive power.

If Director-General McAdoo accepts a plan of coal allotment and distribution placed before him to-day by Fuel Administration officials it is the belief of Dr. Garfield that within two weeks the fuel crisis in various parts of the country will have passed and that the demands of every industry and household will be met this year.

A new complication was reported from New York in a shortage of water at New Jersey terminal points. Hundreds of pipes were frozen by the severe coid of the past few days and the rail-reads found it difficult to get enough water to meet the needs of the loco-motives and boilers supplying steam for machines used in melving frozen coal from cars.

Locomotives Also Fail.

This coupled with reports of reduc tions in available motive power on East-ern lines due to the failure of some of the older locomotives to develop power gave the new Director-General a typical taste of the diversified troubles which fall almost daily upon the desks of rail-road executives for solution.

For the greater part of the day Mr. McAdoo fistened to suggestions and sta-tistics from experts who have studied the coal supply and distribution problems for the Fuel Administration. He had would take up one problem at a time and fix elastic rules for meeting it. The old weather and fuel crisis came alm with the very hour that he assumed his post and from the moment the railroad executives shifted their responsibilities to the shoulders of Mr. McAdoo and his assistant the new administration has considered for the most part only those facts which will have a direct bearing

Mr. McAdoo announced late this aftermoon that he had taken the coal allo ment plan of the Fuel Administration under careful advisement and that definite orders based on it might be ex-

Plan of Dr. Garfield.

Just how far Dr. Garfield has gone in its suggestions to Mr. McAdoo is not mown. For some time the head of the Fuel Administration has been working out a plan by which the daily output of district. The pian involves a guarantee from the railroads that sufficient moschools have gone on strike as a protest day to handle the coal and the railroads against the failure to call together the are asked to submit tables showing Constituent Assembly. The Moscow shortest routes and time to the various

That part of the plan having to do with meeting the requirements of New England and Atlantic scaboard points was brought up first in to-day's con-

ferences.
Should this part of the plan he should this part of the plan he adonted similar measures for meeting needs of every State in the Union soo

Once the ratiroads are carrying for ward daily a fixed fuel supply Federal officials will visit the city affected by the new plan and will devise efficient methods for equitable distribution of supplies. They will have an opportunity to study at first hand the manufactur-ing and domestic needs of each section and will be in a position to suggest cur-tailment of consumption for various non-essential industries. essential industries.

Float Transfers to Harlem.

Officials, for instance, who study New York conditions with Fuel Administrate Wiggin and his assistants later will be sent to some other city where similar measures of distribution will be inaugurated. Knowing the amount of produc-tion in certain lines in New York, these men will know what curtailment is needed in other cities.

on floats from Jersey terminals to coal yards on the Harlem River. It is believed this will help to clear up more quickly some of the congested points and

Not more than 200 coal cars a day can be taken through the Pennsylvania tunnels. Some of these cars are going to Brooklyn and Long Island points. Mr. McAdoo shifted his headquarters

to-day to the Interstate Commerce Com mission Building. His new railroad cab-inet held its first meeting this afternon. questions discussed was the shortage of motive power on Eastern lines. Every railroad in the country has been ordered to report any surplus mo-tive power it possesses, with a view of bringing more locomotives to the East. Mr. McAdoo said that he was surprised at the shortage of motive power shown

Financial Plan Gone Oyer.

The financial plan for the railroads was gone over again to-day by Mr. Mc-Adoo and Mr. Williams, his chief finan-cial adviser. This whole plan has been put into a bill which will be introduced in the House by Chairman Sims of the House Interstate Commerce Committee immediately after the President has addressed Congress on the subject. As both houses will adjourn to-morrow out of respect to deceased members, the President will not deliver his address

ntil Friday. The President, it is understood, will seriously not go into details regarding the ex-pected legislation, but merely will ask Congress to authorize a guarantee to the railroads and also make provision for railroad improvements. The bill already merce Commission.

the proposed annexation of Poland and thoritatively prove that desintegration is Lithuania. They remarked that they were surprised that even the Prussian junkers had such audacity. "The Germans asked time for consideration and begged that this stage of the nearliesters beginned to the published that the country will not even approximate a national existence for some FULL RIGHT OF WAY 155 MORE TRAINS 155 MORE TRAINS

All Other Freight Traffic Schedules in East Upset to Aid Movement of Coal and War Freight.

"DAYLIGHT SLEEPERS" GO

Service to Jersey Coast Curtailed, and Congressional Limited Abolished.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.-To clear tracks, conserve fuel and release crews and locomotives for the movement of coal, necessary freight, stunitions, Goverament supplies and troops, the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day announced that on January 6 it will put into effect a

on January 6 it will put into effect a general reduction of passenger train schedules on the lines east of Pittsburg. Erie and Buffalo. A total of 194 weekday trains and 61 Sunday trains will be withdrawn, and the schedules of other trains will be altered.

The principal changes in through service will include the withdrawal of the Boston-St. Louis-Pittsburg expresses, the two through trains east and west recently established; the Clevelander and Buckeye itmited, the daily express trains between New York and Cleveland, the Pittsburg to Philadelphia exland, the Pittsburg to Philadelphia ex-press, leaving at 7:10 At M. and the Congressional limited, operated between New York and Washington, both north and south bound

and south bound. The Congressional limited is probably the most famous train operated on the road and has been running continuously for thirty-two years. The train leaving Washington at 4 o'clock will replace the Congressional limited and will consist of day coaches, one parlor car and one restaurant car. The Congressional limited southbound will not be replaced.

To Compolidate Services.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio have agreed to consolidate their service between New York and Washington and operate their trains on alternate schedules. The Baltimore and Ohio will continue to operate its trains from the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Jersey City, and will not, for the present at least, make use of the Pennsylvania Station in New

In arranging for the reduction locals and commutation service at va-rious populous centres the company has followed the policy, it says, of avoiding interference with trains carrying work-men to and from important industrial plants and also has sought as far as possible to obviate serious disarrangement Train service between New York, Long

Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant will be alternated between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania eliminating two trips under the revised schedules.

Take Of More Daylight Sleepers. The policy recently established of abolishing daylight sleepers between abolishing daylight sleepers between New York and Washington has been extended to certain through trains to the West. Effective January 6, not more than one parlor car will be carried on any train carrying coaches. Club and dining cars will also be eliminated from

nade on all divisions by the new order the time for some trains being moved forward or backward to help care for traffic usually carried by trains to be annulled.

ABOLISH TRAINS IN WEST Further Saving of "3,000,000

00 passenger miles per apuum. This is in addition to 10,000,000 pas-miles previously arranged for. senger miles previously arranged for No statement was made as to just what roads or trains were affected. It was officially stated that there was no freight

TAKE OVER ELECTRICS.

Government Assumes Control of Lehigh Valley Transit Lines. Attentown, Pa., Jan. 2.—What is probably the first step in putting electric roads under Government control came in the shape of an order to President Pehr the shape of an order to Freshoent Funt of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company to-day from Director-General McAdoo. The order places all of the companys' lines between Easton and Phillipsburg, heltwo lines between Easton and Bethle hem and the line to Nazareth under the jurisdiction of the United States Govern-

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN RAIDS

Heavy Snow and Intense Cold Check Operations. LONDON, Jan. 2 .- Heavy snow and in-

seeded in other cities.

The Fuel Administrator has arranged fighting at all points along the fronts in France and Flanders. The artillery has been fairly active in France and Belgium, but there have been no infantry engagements of importance. Plans are also being made to send coal from Jersey points up the west shore of the Hudson for shipment to New Eng-land by way of the Poughkeepsis British artillery and then was also received. ualties. Other raids, which also were repulsed, were made upon the Menin road and north of Passchendaele. Berlin refers to these raids as "successful reconnoitring operations" between Lens and St. Quentin. The capture of 500 British prisoners in the course of the

last few days is announced from the Cambrai front.

The French have made a successful raid north of Courtecon and have engaged in lively patrol encounters south of Corbeny. French airplanes brought down four enemy machines aim two others were seen to fall within the Ger-

man lines.
Lieut. Raoul Lufbery of the Lufayette Escadrille had a narrow escape Saturday, it was learned to-day, when the gasolene pipes of his airplane were punctured. By clever work he succeeded in regaining the French lines, although his machine was found to have been hit

eleven times.

There has been another great fall of snow. At St. Etienne, in contral France. the snow is three feet deep, while in the Vosges and on other parts of the fron-tier it is much deeper. The tempera-ture at Lyons is zero, Fahrenheit. Paris has suffered less than other sections and army transport is not hampered

Gailaumat Relieves Sarrail.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Gullau-mat, the newly appointed commander

Results of 44 Weeks of Ruthless U-Boat Warfare Losses to British Shipping Alone

Ships Over Under

March March April Novembe ovember 18. November 25

Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly 22.52 Average number over 1,600 tone aunk weekly.....16.0

21 BRITISH VESSELS

SUNK; INCREASE IS 9 Arrivals for the Week Are 2,111, and Total Sailings Reach 2,074.

London, Jan. 2.-Eighteen British nerchantmen of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk by mines or submarines dur ing the last week, according to the Admiralty statement to-night. Three merchantmen of less than 1,600 tons also were sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve, of which eleven

were more than 1,600 tons. Following is the summary:

Arrivals, 2,111; sailings, 2,074. British merchantmen, 1,600 tons ever, sunk, eighteen, including two previously; under 1,600 tons, three; fishing

Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, eight TOP HOLD ON U-BOATS.

More Effective Measures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. London, Jan. 2.—Plans are being made effective for a better protection from submarines and a stronger of-fensive against them. The announce-ment is made that during December ment is made that during December of the big industrial zone, extending the number of submarines certainly de-

hat the rate of submarine destruction avenue. At Meadow street, at the west is advancing steadily.

Within a few days a big organization, with working plans and material ready factories in the Dutchkills basin and factories in the Dutchkills basin and factories in the Borden avenue and Newwith working plans and material ready and officers and men fully trained, will launch the greatest campaign against the submarine yet undertaken. The plans include both offensive and deplans include both offensive and defensive measures. They are based upon fensive measures in coping with submarines at least 1,000 coal trucks a day, and this coal in five weeks and he suggested that an entrance of they be allowed to go over the river coal in five weeks and he suggested that an entrance of they be allowed to go over the river coal in five weeks and more described.

U. S. IN ACTION SOON. British See Increasing Signs in

Secretary Baker's Review. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Scs. LONDON, Jan. 2.—Allusions in the weakly statement of Secretary of War which is now furnished to the British press, to the operations of Americans on the French front, are construed by the London newspapers to indicate that the Americans are beginning to take charge of a definite sector of the fight-

ish public would be gratified if they were ish public would be gratified if they were permitted to know the details concerning the heavy arrivals of American troops in Great Britain and France. In this connection the efficiency of the OFFICE BUILDINGS—No live steam 7.8 M. American transport organization is highly

FRANCE RECALLS MEN OF 50. loung Workmen in Munition

Shops to Be Withdrawn. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

Panis, Jan. 2.—The drain upon French man power caused by the despatch of French divisions to Italy has rendered necessary the recall to the colors of men of 50.

men of 50.

As a further measure in the same direction it is announced that the Minister of Munitions has decided that workmen mobilised for armed service and belonging to the 1914 classes and younger shall be withdrawn from the shops and placed at the disposal of the commander in chief. The measure will TILE BUILDINGS—In stores, lofts and be effective January 15.

PERSHING REPORTS DEATHS. Five More Members of Forces

Abroad Succumb to Disease. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following deaths were reported to-day by Gen. Master Signal Electrician Franklin Perry, cerebro-spinal meningitis; Elm-Private Henry C. Keown, broncho-

neumonia ; Baker, Ia. Private George H. Kingman, aero quadron, meningitis ; West Bridgewateg. Private Gordon Vaugh, 28 West Fourteenth street, New York city.
Private William A. Dodge, pneumonia. Berkeley, Cal.

TUNNELS SOLYE ing heating to apply to all classes of buildings when the thermometer is 10 above zero outside. When the tempera-ture is lower, sufficient heat may be pro-vided for the protection of pipes. **COAL PROBLEM**

Continued from First Page.

Closely behind these recommendations came an address to the public from
Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, urging the conservation of heat
and fuel in every possible way. Mr.
Wiggin said:

"It is essential to the national security
and defence, the successful prosecution
of the war and the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to prevent waste of fuel and to secure an
adequate, supply for the real needs of
the nation at this time. By economising
in the use of light, heat and power every
one can save coal. Every ounce saved
is a contribution to the nation's war action would be taken in such an even Harry T. Peters, chairman of the Con ervation Commission, said that an appeal would surely be made to Washngton in such an event.

The recommendations of the Conservation Committee, which were considered wise by the joint meeting, called for a practical railroad man to cooperate with the committee for continuous day and night work at the docks, for increasing the steam plants for thawing coal at the docks to the maximum, that all coal be pooled to save the loss of time in switching, that any coal containing matter that would pass through a one-sixteenth inch mesh be eliminated until the larger sizes could be dumped, that the labor and locomotive service be increased, and that the docks work Sunday and holidays until the present stringency is over.

Railroad Presidents at Conference Presidents of the New York Central, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, Central of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio

lines attended the conference. lines attended the conference.

"This is the biggest thing that has been accomplished in railroading in many a day," said Chairman Harry T. Peters, "and it is a long step in the right direction. The situation is made much brighter by the use of the Pennsylvania. tubes and we will be able, in a large measure, to baffe the elements.

in the use of the railroads for the dis-tribution of coal, was stated by A. H. Smith, president of the New York Cen-tral and director of the Eastern roads to bring in about 200 cars of cos! a day in addition to that which comes through the usual channels. The use of the Pennsylvania tunnels is supplemented in the railroad programme by the New York Central terminals at Kingsbridge and 130th street, on the North River. was estimated that at first 100 cars would come through the tunnels, 100 by the Central's terminals and 100 cars to smaller yards on the North River which have been opened to relieve the demand for fuel.

"The coal situation." said Mr. Smith.

"The coal situation." said Mr. Smith. "is due primarily to lack of storage facilities, and although they are getting better we will have the situation with us all Winter."

Mr. Smith estimated the amount of coal now at tidewater at 175,000 tons, of which 135,000 tons are anthracite, suitable for household purposes. He said that only 20 per cent. of the amount of labor required to handle the coal had been available for unloading cars. the shortage of water in Jersey City had hampered train movements,

Long Island Road to Aid.

President Ralph Peters of the Long sland Railroad Company said that his ompany stood ready and willing to aid

Mr. McAdoo and the people of New York city in handling their coal problem. The company's yards, both in Long I dand City and in Brooklyn, are advantageously situated to facilitate the rerelpt of the cars and the transfer of the coal to trucks.

The railroad plan includes taking the

coal from the Long Island terminals and sending trucks over the bridges to Man-

attan and The Bronx with it, as well as

making distributions in Brooklyn and Jucens.

The facilities for handling shipments in Long Island City are especially good. The yards of the company extend from Hunter's Point avenue almost parallel with Jackson avenue to the Sunnyside yards at Woodside. In the lower Hunter's Point section there are entrances to the yards at Van Alst avenue. Arch street and Crane street. These entrances are right in the midst of the big industrial zone, extending each mining district in the United States would be allotted to a certain district. The plan involves a guarantee from the railroads that sufficient more tive power and cars be at the mines each day to handle the coal and the railroads.

which requires great quantities of the first point a large section that the several and the se entrance is convenient to the entrance of the Queensboro Bridge leading to Man-From this point a large section cars. Mr. Schley liked the idea, and situated from which supplies of coal could be sent to all sections of the south side of the borough. In Brooklyn, at the Bushwick junction and Flatbush

avenue yards, convenient distributing centres could also be established. These measures for relief came during day of unusual activity in which plan or the conservation of coal by owners for the conservation of coal by owners of large buildings and apartments, directions for lightless nights and the appeals of the residents of the city and the cellar dealers for coal followed in rapid lose Saloons First to Save Fuel,

A large meeting of men who are lthaca, says: charge of a definite sector of the light ing front and henceforth will participate on a continually increasing scale in the operations, which was not expected here operations, which was not expected here heavily interested in real estate was held or a considerable time.

Some of the newspapers say the Britch of the Conservation Committee for New York State respecting the Conservation Committee for New York St

to be used for heating between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.; no live steam to be used for heating on Sundays and holidays except he amount absolutely necessary to keep he pipes from freezing; to cut down all large numbers of children may there be made comfortable who would otherwise the pipes from freezing; to cut down all electric lighting in apartments, hallways,

lectric lighting in apartments, nanways, stc., 25 per cent.

APARTMENTS—To discontinue all apartments—to discontinue all apartments—to discontinue refrigeratuse of live steam for laundries, refrigerat-ing plants, drying rooms, tubs and vacuum cleaners; all outside lighting to be discontinued excepting necessary lights for areaways and courtyards; cut off all live steam used for heating be-tween the Bours of 11 P. M. and 6 A. M.; to cut down all electric lighting in apart-ments, hallways, etc., 25 per cent. HOTELS, CLUBS AND RESTAU-RANTS—Cut off all outside lighting ex-

mercantile buildings no live steam for heating to be used after 6:30 P. M. until 6:30 A. M. daily; no live steam to be used for heating on Sundays and holidays; to cut down all electric lighting 25 per cent.; interior show window lighting shall be prohibited after 7 P. M. ex-STELLANS IMPROFESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief BELL-ANS

HOBOKEN'S DOCKS cepting such lighting as is necessary for Protection of property. The above recommendations concern UNDER BUSH'S RULE

Wiggin Makes Appeal.

is a contribution to the nation's war

in this regard as you are exercising in

The State Commission also issued an

order calling for lightless nights through-out the State, with all signs, theatrical, merchants, places of entertainment, ad-

vertising signs, hotel and display light-ing generally shall be completely dis-continued six nights out of every week, leaving Saturday night alone for the flaring of the bulbs and the filumina-

flaring of the bulbs and the illumina-tion of the various towns.

The order requires that stores and buildings that are not open for business shall have no more lights than are ab-solutely essential for safety.

"No more outdoor lighting," runs the order, "shall be used than is absolutely

passengers, dangerous places and the protection of the public.

"No person, partnership, corporation association furnishing electricity or so or using the same shall use any coal.

al or gas or other fuel for supplying

electricity or gas excepting subject to the restrictions and conditions contained

Ice Still a Harbor Menace.

The bargemen, because of the heavy

e in the harbor, were hardly able

to move a wheel during the carly part of yesterday, and the fire boat New Yorker went over and broke up the ice in the Kill van Kull that was hold-

ing back thirteen barges with 6,500 tons of coal headed for New York.

Reeve Schley, the county fuel ad-

coal that reached the city during the last twenty-four hours at 40,000 tons. The Lackswanna floated ten cars to

135th street and ten cars to the Wal-labout terminal in Brooklyn, and the

Lehigh sent twenty cars to the West

Twenty-seventh street docks on the

the city the coal teamsters, who num-ber from 5,000 to 15,000 men, threatened

a strike. Chairman Michael Cashel of the local teamsters' union said last night that he had submitted to his men a pro-

to give answer to the strike issue

said he would consider it at once.

this charge was started at once.

allowed to charge

Selvaggi said that many dealers were

far in advance of the prices they were

KEEP SCHOOLS GOING.

Says Education Commissioner.

Special Despatch to THE SEX.

gram to the Superintendent of Schools at

fuel for heating the buildings it will be necessary to extend the vacation. But

than close the schools."

Cashel said that the men expected

ome action from the Fuel Administra-

evert a strike, and that the attitude

"There will be no strike," said Reeve

ministrator, estimated the

Closely behind these recom

New Director-General of Harbor Will Control Army Embarkation Points.

OWN TERMINAL BIGGEST

Military Guard Increased and Restrictions Tightened-Lessees to Get Time.

"Burn fewer lights.
"Burn fewer lights.
"Turn them off when not needed. Do
this when leaving a room or office,
whether you are paying for it or not.
"Burn gas in mantles, not in flat flame
burners. The old fashioned flat flame As Director-General of Harbor and Terminal Pacifities Irving T. Bush will have executive charge of all of the army embarkation points in the port of New York, including of course his own docks burner uses more gas and gives less light—ask your gas company about sub-stituting the mantle burner. of the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn, the great plant of 200 acres and 100 "Do not overheat rooms. Keep the warehouses of \$8,000,000 cubic feet storage capacity, which has been taken over by the Government.

"Do not overheat rooms. Keep the temperature at 68 degrees. This will not only save coal, but will conserve health. Burn fewer fires. Weather strips about the doors and windows will affect a saving.
"Conserve all heat and power. Remember that every loss of heat or power is a loss of coal. Keep in mind daily the necessity for the same economy in this regard as you are exercising in The Bush Terminal will form the most important link in the federated chain or docks and piers now controlled by the Government. It required twenty-five years for Mr. Bush to build up the plant, which has docking facilities for forty. two large vessels and which contains the largest pier in the world, Yesterday there were twenty-five vessels of the allied nations tied up in the terminal.

Another important plant controlled by the new Director-General at this port is the Hoboken system of docks taken over by the Government from the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies. Mr. Bush was at work yesterday developing his plans centralizing and systematising the vast problems of storage and shipping. He said that readjustment will be effected gradually and in such a way as will not barrass or disrupt private shipping

Bush Employees to Remain. Lessees of piers and of berthing space

will be given time to find other quarters the port. Holders of contracts for ing goods in the big warehouses of Bush Terminal will be given time to in the find other storage places. For the present, it was stated, the Bush Terminal's organization of freight handlers and warehouse men, together with its lighterage system, all employ-ing many thousands of men, will remain intact. The large factory buildings at

the plant, many om them housing muni-tions manufacturers, are not affected by the order, Mr. Bush announced The organization of the serged Go ment piers in Hoboken and the Bush Terminal into a working unit will give the Government unprecedented facili-ties for embarking troops and supiles. It is considered the most important see ever taken as regards the handling of shipping at this port. The Brooklyn plant extends from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-second street and from boken army terminal takes in all of the North River.

In the midst of the other troubles of by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines.

Although the Government did not tike possal from the dealers for a vote and that if it was accepted the strike would be averted. He could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the averted the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and the could not say whether in an increase of the military guard and that if it was accepted the strike would be averted. He could not say whether the teamsters would accept the proposal, which calls for a raise of \$3 a week in pay, where the drivers asked for a \$5 raise. A general meeting of the coal teamsters will be held Monday to guarded by infantrymen with fixed by the strike lastic. onets. Other streets were

> Sentry boxes are dotted here and there throughout the plant and no person i credentials. Mr. Bush takes charge of shipping

Schley, the county administrator, when he was asked about the added difficulty of labor trouble. Quartermaster General. The order at made public yesterday at the office the Port War Board at 45 Broadway McADOO MOVES ACTORS. Orders Minstrel Show Private far Attached to Train. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- Directe

cral McAdoo to-day went to of a minstrel show stalled in vate car at Wheeling, W. V.

buying coal upon the order of the Fuel the defunct Railroads War Boards Administration and then taking it out mer order forbidding railroads of their districts and selling it at prices private bassenger cars in intersta-After hearing the plea of the he of the show that his car held fiftypeople, more than the ordinary Pullsuch as the War Board's order was tended to hit, the Director-ordered the car attached to a which put it into East Livernoof

in time to fill an engagement ALBANY, Jan. 2 .- John H. Finley, State Galsworthy Spurns Knighthood. Commissioner of Education, in a tele- Special Cable Despatch to Tax Single- Me

London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reser-"The holiday vacation for school should the famous writer, declined the key nor be extended for the purpose of econ- hood which was proffered him w

printed yesterday Peconic Bay Frozen Over.

necessary to extend the vacation. But the last places in a city or village to be closed should be the school buildings.

Their closing would result in much suffering on the part of the children who come from homes which do not have can remember. Feeching the come from homes which do not have can remember. Settler 1st RIVERHEAD, N. Y. Jan. fuel. If the school buildings are heated Greenport and Shelter Islam until the ice was frozen to "It would be better to close the sa- thickness to walk- upor loons, theatres and other places which residents walk across the loon not meet some public necessity rather from Greenport, and the manis

Now on Public Exhibition RARE CHINESE RUGS and MANDARIN ROBES

Collected by Mr. Frederick Moore

The Well-Known Connoisseur Included in these collections are unusually fine examples of early Chinese weaves and beautiful garments evern by ladies of the Court and by Man darin officials (shown on living models at the sale).

A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES Collected by Mr. Alfred Sauer. A Permanent Resident of Peking consisting of unique bronzes, Tang and Sung pottery, Sung and Mins

These collections will be sold at public auction in the following order

Hundred Chinese Antiques, Friday Atternoon, January 41

Mendarin Robes, Friday Evening, January 4th. Rare Chinese Rugs, Saturday Atternoon, January 5th. Catalogues sent tree on application THE ANDERSON GALLERIES Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York

corcelains, early Chinese paintings and other unusual art objects